

# THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

## AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1812.

[ No. 47.

### THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

### AMERICAN REGISTER,

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### Official.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. TAYLOR to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Norfolk, 4th July.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit Col. Beatty's report of the attack on Craney Island on the 22d of June last. His multiplied and pressing avocations have prevented his completing it till to-day.

The whole force on the island at the time of the attack, consisted of 50 riflemen, 446 infantry of the line, 91 state artillery, & 150 seamen and marines furnished by Capt. Tarbell. Of these 43 were on the sick list.

The courage and constancy with which this inferior force, in the face of a formidable naval armament, not only sustained a position in which nothing was complete, but repelled the enemy with considerable loss, cannot fail to inspire the approbation of their government and the applause of their country. It has infused into the residue of the army a general spirit of competition, the beneficial effects of which will, I trust, be displayed in our future combats.

I cannot withhold my grateful acknowledgements to Com. Cassin, Capt. Tarbell and the officers and crews of the Constellation and gun-boats, who have in every instance aided our operations with a cordiality, zeal and ability, not to be surpassed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedt. servant.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

Copy of Col. BEATTY's Report to Gen. Taylor

Craney Island, June 25, 1813.

Sir—Some movements on the 21st

instant among the British shipping lying near Newport's Noose seemed to indicate an early attack on this island, and in the course of the next morning, on the 22d inst. they landed two miles from this, from the best accounts that can be ascertained from deserters, about 2500 troops of various descriptions.—The object of this movement was no doubt, with the view to approach this post on the west side of the island, across the water in that direction, which at low water is passable by infantry—Soon after their landing there approached about 45 or 50 boats full of men, which directed their course from the shipping as above stated to the north side of the island.

The British troops at the same time (that were previously landed) made their appearance on the main land, with a view of attacking the west and north positions of the island at the same moment. Two 24 pounders and four six pounders were advantageously posted under the direction of major Faulkner of the artillery, which being so well served by captain Emmerson, Lts. Howl and Godwin, who displayed that cool and deliberate conduct, which will at all times insure success to the cause in which they are engaged. Lt. Neale of the Constellation, during our defence, conducted himself with active zeal and courage, which will at all times add a lustre to the name of an American naval officer. Capt. Rook of the ship Manhattan conducted himself with great activity and judgment in defence of the place, which will no doubt give him a distinguished part in the success of the day. Great praise is also due to the conduct of Serjeant Young and Corporal Moffit of Capt. Emmerson's company for the active part they took in the management of two 6 pounders.

Much credit is due to capt. Tarbell



of the *Constellation* for the aid he gave in the defence of the island, forwarding from his ship one hundred and fifty sailors and marines, with the officers commanding the same, which no doubt contributed greatly in the successful defence of the island. Indeed, both officers and soldiers of every description shewed a degree of zeal for the defence of the place; and when opportunity may offer, we may confidently hope they will not be wanting in duty.

The loss of the enemy cannot be less than two hundred in the course of the day, a number of which were killed on the land side by our artillery. But it is known that 4 or 5 of their barges were sunk, one of which, the *Centipede*, said to be fifty-two feet long, working twenty-four oars, belonging to admiral Warren's ship, was taken and brought in with twenty-two prisoners, and a small brass 3-pounder, with a number of small arms, pistols and cutlasses.

Besides the loss in killed, there must have been at least forty deserters brought in, in the course of the day and dispersed through the country.

It is with pleasure I have to state to you that not a man was lost on our part; the only weapons made use of by the enemy in the course of the day, were the congreve rockets, a few of which fell in our encampment, though without injury.

I am, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

H. BEATTY, Lieut. Col. Com.

*Copy of a letter from Com. LEWIS to the Secretary of the Navy.*

Off Sandy Hook, July 6, 1813.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender (*Eagle*) which for some time had been employed by commodore Beresford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant and officer-like manner by Sailing-master Percival, who, with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy along side, and carried him by a *coup de main*. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer one midshipman mortally wounded and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing Master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c,

J. LEWIS.

Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

*Extract of a Letter from General Green Clay to General Harrison, (enclosed to Governor Meigs) dated*

*Camp Meigs, June 20th 1813.*

DEAR SIR—Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late Colonel Dudley's regiment, have just arrived from Detroit, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another attack upon this garrison.

The Frenchman states that the Indians had for some time, been urging general Proctor to renew the attack.—A council of war was held a few days since, in which it was determined to renew the attack on Fort Meigs; and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to-morrow at furthest with that view. From every information, the Indians would be about 4000 strong, with the expectations of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many more.

The British Regulars from Fort George & Erie, had been sent for, and were expected at Malden about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th of June (the king's birth day) and after a speech by the General, had been ordered to yield up their arms, being deemed unworthy his majesty's service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the River Rouge, near its mouth.

The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of this communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion, and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different routes and to different posts to meet you, and enclose copies of this communication to Governors Meigs and Shelby, and have taken the liberty to order Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men from Fort Winchester to this place immediately.

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from

Fort Winchester about 200 barrels of flour, including that escorted from Amanda by Ensign Gray.

I am with high consideration, &  
GREEN CLAY.

*Extract of a Letter from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Meigs, dated.*

*Head-Quarters, Franklinton, June, 23d 1813.*

DEAR SIR—An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs, bringing information, that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that Fort Meigs is not the object, but that the attack will be upon Lower Sandusky, Cleveland or Erie. I shall set out early in the morning for Sandusky, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction.

I am, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His Exc. Gov. Meigs.

The following is the list of the wounded and killed on board the *Chesapeake*, alluded to by lieutenant BUDD, in his despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated June 15, 1813.

*List of Killed and wounded on board the Chesapeake.*

#### KILLED.

*Officers.*—Edw. J. Ballard, acting lieutenant; James Broome, 1st Lieut. of marines; Wm. A. White sailing master; Pollard Howell, midshipman; John Evans, do; Courtlandt Livingston do.

Daniel Burnham, quarter master; James Woodbury, do; Michael Kelly, quarter gunner; John Carter, boatswain's mate.

*Seamen.*—Henry H. Munroe, Abm. Cox, Sterling Clark, Alexander Marine, Thos Evans, John Miller, Daniel Martin Robert Bates, Wm. Russell, Harris Ball, Andrew Williams, Joseph Simmons, John W. Dragan, David Bias, Josiah Shatfield, John Phillips, Benjamin Esday, John Reed, 2d, Samuel Mullin, Michael Sawyer, James Betten, John Crabb, Samuel M. Perkins Joseph Judith, John Jones, Christopher Houston George Craton, boy.

*Marines.*—Thos. Wheaton, Benjamin Morrison, John Mulligan, John German, John Huntress, James Traiton, Jacob Preston, Philip Bryant, Redmond Barry, Robert Standley, Delany Ward.

#### WOUNDED

*Officers.*—JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq. Captain, (since deceased); Augustus C. Ludlow, Lieutenant, (since deceased); George Budd, Lieutenant; Wm. Cox acting do; Samuel Livermore, acting chaplain; Francis Nichols, Walter Abbott Wm. A. Weaver, Edmond M. Russell, William Berry, midshipmen.

Peter Adams, boatswain, (since dead); Jefferson Griffith, quarter-master; James A. Lewis quarter-master; Forbes Delu, quarter gunner, (since dead); Samuel Hutson, sail maker's mate; Thomas Finnagan gunner's yeoman; Thomas Smith 2d quarter gunner; John Seazy, do; John Giles, do; Thomas Rouse, do; and Thomas Jackson, 2d quarter master.



**Seamen.**—James sprout, Sylvester Stacy, John Appleton, Peter Quantur, James Butler, John Johnson, John Peterson, Thomas Sterling, Peter John, Jehu Smith, Joseph Weyland, Francis Symons, (since dead) John Braces, Eliphalet Carr, Thomas Flanagan, John Hodgman, (since dead), Francis Franklin, Henry Hyde, Alexander Grant, Enoch Hackett, Andrew Mercer, John Tallman, James Parker, Ebenezer Day, Giles Cone, (since dead) Andrew Vandesnan, Derby Lee, (since dead) John Hunt, (do.) Rolla Peters, Robert May, Joseph Vaughan, John Devo, (since dead) Noel Dearborn, John Rollins, Charles Sargent, Wm. Metcalf, Charles Thompson, Abraham Richardson, Jas. Durfee, Lewis Hanscom, (since dead) Wm. Bubans, Benj. Sumner, William M'Cofforty, Marcus Mansel, (since dead,) John Dezurk, John Peturswing, Wm. Peterson, Wm. Stewart, Asa Newball, Alexander Brown, Mathias Douglas, John M'Neal (since dead,) John Crutchett, Thomas Jones, 2d, John Caldwell, Wm. Garner, and John Kegan.

**Marines.**—Serjeants, John Twiss, William Harris; corporal Wm. Dixon, (since dead); privates, Richard Hoffman, James Brown, Joseph Twiss, George Upham, John Crippen, Samuel Jackson, John Johnson, John Wright, Miles Morris, Mathias Woolbery, Warren Fogg, Thomas Johnson, Geo. Clyne, Joseph Crane, William Lewis, John Lyr, and John Brady.

To the Editor of the Military Monitor.

SIR—Will you give room in your paper to the lamentations or rejoicings of an Irishman? The mixture of sorrow and joy may seem a little extraordinary, the more so as the writer is at a loss whether to grieve or rejoice.

The British or, as they call it, the Imperial parliament, had lately, before them, the subject of Catholic emancipation; and, after much debate, much hesitation as to the propriety of conceding to the Catholics a few more privileges, after raising the cup of conciliation to the Catholic's lips, it was suddenly dashed to the ground—the Catholic must not taste it yet a while, and a British, (I beg their's honor's pardon,) an Imperial parliament, the bulwark of Quincy and Pickering's religion, has dared to say to the English, Irish and Scotch Catholics "begone from hence, we know you not." The principal objects of relief were the Irish Roman Catholics. To their situation exclusively I will confine my remaining observations.

The man, who looks forward to the total emancipation of Ireland, which can only be effected by it's political separation from the "mother country," will find it difficult to determine whether this bold step of the parliament, may expedite or delay so desirable an event. On this side of the water, there is no sufficient information on which to build conjecture. We know not what

may be the disposition of the different religious sects, towards each other. If the old leaven exists, if the irreligious antipathies which England endeavours to instill into the religion of each and every sect still subsists, then it is cause of regret that the law did not pass, because the equalizing of the people would be a step towards the burying of religious or rather anti-religious animosities; but if the emancipation of Catholics was the wish of the people, then the bold step of the enemy of Ireland is rather cause of exultation, because it will consolidate union; and we all know that in union there is strength; all know that the Irish people possess the materials for forming and supporting an independent government—let them but will to be free—and they are free.

It is remarkable that every proposal on the part of the English government to emancipate the enslaved Catholic, commences in the day of British danger; and bears more the appearance of treaty than that either of concession as Castlereagh would call it, or justice as Grattan would say. Danger presses, the aid of the Catholic is necessary, a new Lord Lieutenant goes to Ireland—conciliation and Catholic emancipation precedes him, carried as if by the winds but in fact sent forward by an express emissary. The arrival of the royal yacht is announced, the barefooted descendants of the ancient princes and nobility of the land hurry to the water edge, lash themselves to the ear of the minister of peace and draw him to the castle. Hope, already raised, is increased by every art short of actual promise and even this, if pressed for, is not withheld. The granting of the boon is delayed that the extent of what may be given may correspond with the situation of the government; or that it may be entirely withheld if danger should entirely disappear. It is not now necessary to advert to the many historical cases in point; the present instance is sufficient. The hopes and promises held out to the Catholic, commenced in the smoking ruins of Moscow, where Bonaparte triumphed so conspicuously over the duped ally of perfidious England. The Catholic's defeat might be foreseen in the reverse of fortune which the French experienced.

There is no Irishman in America entirely unacquainted with the misconduct and treachery of England towards his country. Many Irishmen know the facts, pretty generally, from history or experience. The government of England was to Ireland that of injustice, tyranny, confiscation, disfranchisement &

murder. For near seven centuries the inhabitants were treated with every species of indignity and insult. They were denied the right to till the soil, to say their prayers, or learn to read. Yet, strange, there are some Irishmen in the United States who would surrender the country of their residence to the dominion of the enemy of Ireland. Thank God, they are few, very few. If there be a people in the world, who ought particularly to feel devoted to the cause in which America is now engaged against England, the Irish are that people.

O'NEIL.

## The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1813.

**PARTIES.**—National danger should ever produce unanimity and a disappearance of parties, at least during the presence of danger. Two adverse parties, in a country engaged in war, must necessarily be constituted of a party in favour of one belligerent, and a party in favour of the other belligerent—a party for the country, and a party against the country. Were there another free nation in the world, certainly such disgraceful disunion would not, on such an occasion, exist in it; and, why it exists in this, the only free country, is matter of melancholy reflection. There are few nations, whatever the form of government, in which the people do not, in the moment of danger, rally round their government; there are few nations on the globe, however despotic their rulers, however oppressed their people, where the beacon of discord would be raised as a signal for the approach of a hostile external menace; and if there is one, it must be, where there is neither constitutional law or the semblance of justice, where the people are ground into peasantry and the peasantry enslaved, where the legislators are foreigners and the landlords absentees, where martial supercede civil law, where ignorance is artificially ingrafted, and religion supported by exaction and fraud, where industry is discouraged, and distinctions upheld for the purpose of creating disunion. If there is a country where the inhabitants would side with the enemy, that country must suffer under privations and disqualifications still greater than these. Is it then possible that the free people of America, governed by their own laws, possessing a country of which they are themselves the sovereign, is it possible that such a people can be divided into parties, when an external enemy threatens the destruction of the country, the extinction of their institutions, the enslaving of themselves? However paradoxical the presumption, however improbable the fact, however extraordinary the charge, yet it must be admitted. Within the United States there are two parties—a party, for the country; a party, for the enemy. Patriotism is no longer bound to conceal the misfortune, the traitor has thrown off his mask, and the beacon has been set up, whereby the external enemy may know and distinguish his friends, the peace party.



Under the appellations of Federal and Republican, the two parties are distinguished; and, however innocent the terms in themselves, however each and both are applicable to our form of government and consistent with true patriotism, yet they are used for purposes distinctly different, and having opposite views and effects.

The federalists, considered as a body, are the *peace* party, the party *for* the enemy—composed principally of the Tories of '76, who, through the mildness or clemency of the laws, have been permitted to remain in the United States, imported Tories who, by perjury, have gained the rights of citizens, pretended Whigs of former times, who, by intermarriages or co-partnerships with federalists, have changed professions through motives of interest, foreigners who reside here as co-partners in trade with houses in England, and who are not citizens—these, with other classes, of a nature not very dissimilar, form, with few exceptions, the *peace*-party. There are federalists who are not of the *peace*-party, federalists who differ from republicans only by a light shade, a shade which, in days of peace, could do no harm, and which are not dangerous even in war, but these are few; and, were they fairly separated from the *peace*-party, would be respectable only for the purity of their intentions—their numbers would be insignificant. From this few, a still fewer number could be selected, whose heads are nearly as sound, as their hearts are sincere, true federal-republicans, whose patriotism was never doubted, whose services, both in the former and in the present war, were or are as spontaneous as they have or will prove serviceable to their country, and honorable to themselves.

The Republicans are best known by their consistency; their political affection is exclusively preserved for their country; they "hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends."—They are hospitable to foreigners, but they must be persons of sentiments congenial to our form of government & not swayed by foreign predilections or anti-republican principles. They are unalterably attached to a permanent union of the states, opposed to geographical discriminations and state intrigues, supporters of the constitution and laws, and real disciples of the great father of their country, the immortal WASHINGTON, clinging, as he would, to the charter of their liberties, reading, studying and practising the lesson he left, not rendering it a shield for crime and treason by a misconstruction of its meaning or a misapplication of its intent.

If, among the federalists, there is a *majority* opposed to equal rights, there is, among the republicans, a *minority* equally unfriendly to liberty, and more dangerous, because more hypocritical. In many instances, since the establishment of the federal constitution, a spurious republicanism has appeared and disappeared; and like a fragment from a rock, which falls into the sea and makes a mighty splash and noise, and then disappears, so have the various excrescences of republicanism separated from the mother rock, agitated the political wave, and then sunk for ever, leaving the surface smooth and the rock undisturbed.

The prophetic Washington, warned his countrymen against such parties—they have appeared and disappeared: they will again appear, and again disappear. The ambition of demagogues, and the intrigues of pride &

faction are the touchstone & ordeal by which the purity of republicanism is to be tested and preserved.

The Federalists borrowed money and levied enormous taxes in time of peace, and managed to spend the money without the expence of a war—the Republicans supported the *peace* establishment without internal taxes, and borrowed money only when indispensable to the support of an unavoidable war—yet we are told that the federalists ought to be reinstated in power, and the republicans ousted—This language will not go down with the people.

The former war-party wished to attack and take New-Orleans, then a foreign territory?—the modern *peace*-party is opposed to any war "not immediately connected with the defence of our sea-coast and soil."—The former war party wished to attack the unoffending inhabitants of Louisiana—the modern *peace*-party is shocked at the "*wanton* attack on the *unoffending* inhabitants of Canada"—If the former war-party was composed of the same persons who now compose the modern *peace*-party.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The excellent communication of "*A Friend to the Navy*" was received too late for this week's publication.

Some other *Communications*, on hand, will be attended to, as soon as possible.

## Summary.

From the head-quarters of the North Western army, it appears that the allied Indians and British seemed to be intent on making further attacks on the frontier posts. The Americans were confident in their own courage and resources.

It is stated, in an Ohio paper, that general Harrison has held a council with several Indian chiefs and has agreed to employ them against the enemy. We know not what degree of credit ought to attach to this statement.

A civil war was likely to commence between the *peace*-party, and the war-party in the Creek Nation—It is probable that the United States must receive the aid of these Indians or prepare to resist their hostility—the savage cannot see blood without tasting of it.

The President, Commodore Rodgers, was spoken on the 11th June, near the Western Isles—all well—the President made two prizes.

#### FOREIGN.

The Russian, Prussian, and English official accounts of the battle of Lutzen, fought on the 2d May, have been published. It is truly difficult to form an opinion of the result, from these accounts, so extremely different in almost every particular. Each party claims the victory, and each charges the other with having retreated. By the accounts of the allies, they have lost, in killed wounded and prisoners, 8000, and the French between 12000 and 15000 men; the French account states the former at 25000 and the latter at 10,000—The allies represent themselves as

remaining in possession of the villages and ground occupied by the French at the commencement of the engagement. Bonaparte in his address to his soldiers on the day after the battle says "you have in the glorious day of the 2d May defeated and put to flight the armies of *Russia* and *Prussia*, commanded and led on by their Emperor and King."

An impartial view of the different bulletins, connected with the various private accounts that have appeared in the public news papers, present the following probable particulars.

The Russians and Prussians, being apprized of the arrival of the French Emperor at his head quarters, and his intention to give general battle, had determined to force him to an engagement before his plans could be matured, accordingly, at noon on the 2d of May, the attack was commenced on the part of the allied army, and soon become general. The French were, as usual, well supplied with artillery; in this, as well as in infantry, particularly the latter, the respective forces were nearly equal; the French were deficient in cavalry, but were so placed as to render the approach of cavalry, towards them, difficult. The principal attack was against the village of Gross Gorschen, which was furiously assaulted and desperately defended. It was carried at immense loss on both sides. In the course of the day it was retaken, and again fell into the power of the allies. Several other villages shared a like fate. The French was the attacking party when darkness put an end to the murderous contest. The loss on each side was very considerable, but connected with no event that could give to the battle any decisive complexion, as respected the ultimate issue of the campaign. Bonaparte entered Dresden on the 12th May, accompanied by the king of Saxony, who remains faithful to the French interest. Every appearance indicated that another general engagement must soon take place.

The crown Prince of Sweden had embarked from Calserona, about the 15th May, for the theatre of war. He was to receive from England 50,000 pounds sterling, a month; the English expedition for the North of Germany was in great forwardness; and the king of Prussia had ordered a levy *en masse* in his dominions. The French hero will undoubtedly meet these various efforts with corresponding measures. In the mean time, reports say, that a negotiation for a general peace is progressing *somewhere*. If in St. Petersburg, Bonaparte is probably on his march to give it effect.

The French General (Davoust) had failed in several attacks on Hamburg—he was however in possession of Wilhelmsburg, which commands the city and its fall was expected. The British government was preparing a fleet of GUNS BOATS for defence of the city. The Danish negotiation, for a recognition of the neutrality of Hamburg, is said to have failed.

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No. 6, CHURCH-STREET.

REAR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,



## Extracts.

### ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

To the People of the United States.

(Concluded from our last.)

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even to second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in the extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interests guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by

interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace & prosperity in the the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me be not understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit,

some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue; to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude of your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles that have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that your representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, & firmness.

The consideration which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more from the obligations which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many



errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness, in this as in other things, & actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself & his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

### Thirteenth Congress.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 11.

Mr. Webster, presented the memorial of Benjamin Conner, respecting his invention of military bridges, and praying that compensation may be made him therefore. Referred.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a petition from Glen Drayton, and others, officers of the late U. States brig Vixen, in behalf of themselves and others, stating that since the capture of said vessel, they have been compelled to disburse considerably more money than is allowed to them by the government and praying indemnification. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Several petitions embracing claims for revolutionary services, were presented and referred.

Mr. Alston, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported, in part, the following resolution for the adoption of the House.

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be, and is hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of this House, for the purpose of making provisions for the accommodation of Stenographers in the galleries of the House, and that, whenever such provision shall have been made, no Stenographers shall be admitted on the floor of the House."

The latter clause of this resolution was opposed by Mr. Wright and Mr. Macon as being both unnecessary and inexpedient—Mr. Macon moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words in *Italics*; but the motion was negatived; and the report was adopted as above.

A bill from the Senate for the government of persons employed in certain fisheries, was twice read and referred to the committee of Revision and Unfinished business.

A bill from the Senate to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. S. was twice read and committed.

#### NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of New-York, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Naturalization Laws.

After some debate and several motions to amend the resolution, it was referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead, the committee of public lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing further time for the payment of public lands in the district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri; with leave to report or otherwise.

Saturday, June 10.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee of Naval Affairs, reported a bill to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet; which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Anchor moved to commit to the committee of Claims, so much of the report of the committee of "Unfinished Business, as relates to a bill concerning Invalid Pensioners. This annual bill, it would be recollected, passed this House at the last session, but, having been amended by the Senate, had not been returned to this House in time to be acted on before adjournment—Motion agreed to.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION.

On Motion of Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the report of the committee of Elections on the contested election of John P. Hungerford, which report concluded with the following resolutions.

*Resolved*, That the said election held in the aforesaid district in April last, was illegal, and ought to be set aside.

*Resolved*, That John P. Hungerford is not entitled to a seat in this House.

The House were occupied during the remainder of this day in the discussion

of this report, and adjourned without coming to any decision thereon.

Monday, June 14.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and of militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Hemstead,

*Resolved*, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act authorising the President of the U. States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the U. States, "passed January 2, 1812, and the act supplementary thereto, passed July 1, 1812," with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. King, (of Mass.) after introductory remarks, explanatory of his view in respect thereto, offered for consideration the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the committee of Elections be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving an act, entitled, "An Act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses;" or of reviving such parts thereof, as they may judge expedient—with such alterations and additions as to them may appear necessary: and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That the rules and orders of this House be so far altered or amended, as that the committee of Elections in future be designated by lot: for which purpose the names of all the members, who shall take their seats on the first day of any session, on which the House may form a quorum, shall be put in a ballot-box by the clerk, in presence of the House, and seven of them shall be drawn therefrom by the Speaker, also in the presence of the House, which seven members, thus drawn, shall constitute the Committee of Elections. But if in any case of contested election, one or more of said committee be interested therein, or related to either of the parties, he or they shall, on motion to the House, be excused from sitting thereon; and one or more members shall be substituted in such case, by lot as aforesaid, from all the members who shall then be present, not on said committee, nor parties in said case.

*Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed to examine the decisions of this House, already made, on the subject, of contested elections; and report the rules, points, and principles, which



appear to them to have been thereby settled or adjudged, and the cases in which they may have been thus settled or adjudged.

The first resolution was agreed to ; the second was, on the suggestion of Mr. Findley, ordered to lie on the table in pursuance of a rule of the House ; & the third was referred to a committee of the whole.

#### THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House (after transacting various other business, principally of a private nature) proceeded to the order of the day—the consideration of the report of the committee of Elections, on John Taliaferro's petition, contesting the election of John P. Hungerford, in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge, in the chair.

The House sat till a late hour, on the report, which underwent a full discussion.

When the committee rose, a motion was made to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the report and negatived.

And the House adjourned.

#### The Hero of Havre-De-Grace.

Several gentlemen of this city, duly appreciating the example of intrepidity shewn by Mr. JOHN O'NEILL, of Havre-de-Grace, in the attack made upon that place by the British, determined to present him with a sword as a testimony of their esteem.

The following letter accompanied the presentation of the sword.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4th, 1813.

SIR—Impressed with a high sense of your brave and patriotic exertions, in defence of your fellow citizens of Havre-de-Grace—and desirous of evincing our esteem for your magnanimous conduct—we request your acceptance of the sword which accompanies this communication ; and that it may remain in your family as a testimony of the regard and esteem in which your character & conduct is held by.

Sir, in behalf of a few of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia,

Yours, most respectfully,

HENRY RICHMOND.

Mr. JOHN O'NEILL, Havre-de-grace, Maryland.

To which Mr. O'Neill returned the following reply :

HAVRE DE GRACE, JULY 6th, 1813.

SIR—Your communication of the 4th inst. I duly received, together with your inestimable present, for which I return my most grateful thanks to my fellow citizens of Philadelphia : if any other motive besides patriotic zeal should stimulate me to use it, there certainly could be none more effective than receiv-

ing it from the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia. If fortune favors me with an opportunity of using it in defence of my adopted country, it will be made use of to the utmost of my power ; and after my exit from this earthly globe, according to your request it shall remain in my family, with that one of my four sons whom I shall think most worthy of wearing it, with an injunction never to draw it but in defence of his country.—At present I am on parole of honor, and anxiously waiting for information of being exchanged, which Gen. Miller, of Baltimore, has promised to have done as soon as possible. It is a heart-rending reflection for me to think, if the instruments of that maniac (king George) should make an attempt any where within my ability of attending, that I could not assist in repelling them. If the merciless blood-hounds attempt Baltimore, as they say they will, I am fearful that I cannot try the metal of the sword, on account of not being exchanged ; But Providence may be so propitious as to grant me the opportunity.

Receive for yourself and your fellow citizens of Philadelphia, the thanks of your faithful adopted citizen,

JOHN O'NEILL.

Mr. Henry Richmond.

FROM THE NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

Camp Meigs, June 23, 1813.

Information has reached us, by two men who escaped from Detroit, that Col. Proctor intends to besiege this place again, and that we may expect him with 1500 regulars and 4000 Indians the first fair wind. The result cannot be doubted, as we have repaired the fortification considerably. Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men arrived last night. Col. Anderson's regiment is expected to-morrow, and Gen. M'Arthur, with 500 recruits, will be here in a few days, which will give us a respectable force. Our situation will be much more advantageous than it was at the former siege, as the men will not be worn down by fatigue. Gen. Harrison is expected here to-morrow. It is supposed that the enemy has retreated with all his force from Lake Ontario with the intention of cutting off this place.—We shall be prepared for them at all points and in any shape he may make the attack.

Nat. Int.

Chillicothe, July 2.

The Express mail has just arrived from Franklinton, with the following important intelligence, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Governor Meigs. If ever there was a time

when the services of our fellow-citizens was necessary, that time has now arrived—and our worthy Governor relies, with confidence, on the disposition of the people to repel invasion by an immediate and voluntary recourse to arms.

Franklinton, July 1.

SIR—I have this moment received a letter from Upper Sandusky, dated this morning, informing that two men had arrived express at 5 o'clock, from Lower Sandusky, giving information of an attack upon that post, yesterday evening, by 300 Indians. Col. Ball's squadron, and Major Croghan's battalion were five miles in advance of Upper Sandusky this morning, and were pushing on to Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Harrison, with Anderson's regiment, left Lower Sandusky on Sunday, for the Rapids. Johnson's regiment had reached that place on the 25th ult. My letter further states that firing had been heard for two days in the direction of the Rapids. The Gen. must have got into the Fort the day before the firing commenced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. C. BARTLET.

His Excellency Gov. MEIGS.

(Circular.)

FRIENDS OF OHIO

Your state is again invaded by the British and their savage allies. The Indians have invested Lower Sandusky, and Fort Meigs is again in imminent danger of reduction. Cleveland has, perhaps, fallen, & your brethren in that quarter may have perished by the hands of a relentless foe !

When your country is thus critically situated, we cannot for a moment believe, that you will withhold your services. Your patriotism has heretofore been viewed with astonishment by other states : will you hesitate at this important period to return to the field, where glory and honor await you—where your exertions for a few days will humble a proud and perfidious enemy ? Will you not rather add new lustre to your characters, by repelling the invaders of your state, and the murderers of your friends and connections ? We know your anxiety to serve your country ; and while we regret that a call on your patriotism is indispensably requisite at this season, we repose unbounded confidence in your ability & will, to relieve the posts on the frontier, and so save from defeat and destruction the brave army of the illustrious Harrison.

Rally, then, fellow-citizens, around the standard of your country, and unite in its defence. While you have arms to



guard & breasts to shield, let the enemy know your willingness to stem the storm of war, and share in all its dangers and privations.

We recommend mounted men to embody themselves without delay; and repair to Delaware, Franklinton or Urbanna, where companies and squads will be organized, and then marched to the most contiguous posts which are besieged on annoyed by the enemy.

RETURN J. MEIGS  
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

P. S. Gov. Meigs goes this day to Franklinton and Delaware to make arrangements for arms, ammunition, provisions and forage; and Gen. M'Arthur goes to Labanon, Xenia and Urbana, to make similar arrangements.

Chillicothe, July 2, 1812.

#### Remonstrance and Resignations.

From the *Buffalo Gazette*.

Port Niagara, 7th April, 1813.

To the Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Remonstrance of the Officers of the Twenty-Second Regiment U. S. Infantry, now stationed at this post.

With regret the officers of the 22d regiment feel themselves compelled to remonstrate against a procedure now become a principle. It is not for them to demand the reason why the vacancies in the above named regiment have been filled from among the citizens; but it is an unquestionable duty incumbent on them to solicit an explanation. Conceiving their characters as military men implicated, their feelings wounded, an innovation on their rights obvious, they are compelled by laudable motives to pursue the course adopted. With sensations more disagreeable than can be expressed, they have observed the appointments of Robert Lucas and Ralph Merlin to be majors, George W. Barker to be a captain, and Julius R. Shumate to be a surgeon in the above named regiment. Far be it from any officer remonstrating, to derogate from the merit and capacities of those gentlemen; but the officers remonstrating were confident that all promotions to captains would be made regimentally, and to field officers respectively; yet they have found a general deviation from this rule; and it is but correct to state, that unless it is observed, many officers will leave the service, and particularly those of the 22d regiment at this post.

However painful the task, those remonstrating have no hesitation in declaring that they feel themselves highly aggrieved, and to abandon the service at this critical period, is not consistent with their wishes nor approbatory to their feelings; but if the gentlemen late-

ly appointed are not removed from the regiment, and the mode of promotion adopted by the war office pursued, those aggrieved now on this frontier, will tender their resignations to the proper department. The officers of the 22d regiment do not claim any merit for the services done while on this frontier, they have but done their duty; yet the idea of being under the command of gentlemen who have not been in service with them, will not be tacitly submitted to.

The secretary's humble servants.

DAVID MILIKEN, Capt. 23d Inf'y.  
DANIEL M'FARLAND, Capt. 22d Inf'y.  
FREDERICK A WISE, 1st Lieut. do.  
JOHN H. WISE, 2d do. do.  
SAMUEL A. RIPPEY, 2d do. do.  
JOHN CULBERTSON, Ensign 22d do.  
WILLIAM GILLESPIE, do. do. do.  
JOHN R. GUY, Ensign, Ajt. do. do.  
PRIESTLY H. CRAIG, Surg. Mate do.

Camp near Fort George, U. C. June 18, 1813.

Respected Sir—In compliance with a resolution formed anterior to the present period, we tender you our resignations in the army of the U. States.

An indirect allusion from the war department, prejudicial to our characters as military men, has induced us to pursue the step now adopted. But even this last extremity was not resorted to until such measures were taken as was presumed would remove the grievances of which the officers of the 22d regiment generally complained. A perseverance on the part of the war department in the principle adopted by it, added to an assurance that "officers plenty could be had," had left no other alternative than that of quitting the service, or sinking beneath the dignity of men.

Our resignation will not, it is hoped, be ascribed to any other motives than those stated, although some insinuations made previous to our descent on this province, had a tendency to procrastinate the resignations of several officers of the above named regiment.

The assurance received from the hon. John Armstrong and Maj. Gen. Dearborn that the resignations of the officers of the 22d regiment would be unhesitatingly received, flatters us with the hope, of having a speedy dismissal from the service, as under present impressions, we cannot serve our country in the regular army, unless compelled.

DAVID MILIKEN, Capt. In'y.  
DANIEL M'FARLAND, Capt. In'y.  
FREDERICK A. WISE, 1st Lt. 22d In'y.

#### American Prize-list.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

363. Brig ———, 10 guns, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah,

by the privateers "United we stand" and "Divided we fall."

364. Transport ship Lord Keith, 4 guns, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

365. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 109 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for 3,000 pounds stg. after disarming the men.

367. Brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, captured by the same, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, sulphur, oil, &c. &c. valuable: sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been recaptured.

369. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth \$28,000—cargo taken out and vessel burnt, on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer.

370. Ship Andalusia, 10 guns, 100 men (81 free blacks) sent into Savannah by ditto—worth \$34,000.

371. Schooner George, cut out of Trades-town, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo taken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demarara for London, with a cargo of 400 hds. sugar, 69 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 cases coffee—sent into St Mary's, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns and 50 men.

#### VACCINE MATTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Citizen of the United States who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by Post, and the requisite fee (Five Dollars), in the current bank paper of any of the middle states, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person who can read and write to secure his own family from the small-pox, with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

The Editors of all Newspapers within the United States are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the agent for Vaccination who will remit payment for the same, by post.  
May 27.

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